THE DAME BY ENING TELEGRAPH - PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, O'TORGE IT I SOL

FIRST EDITION

The Prussians in France.

A Review of Bismarck.

The Cuban Junta Dissolved.

Effect of Grant's Preclamation.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE IRON CROSS.

Prussian Bravery Rewarded on French Soll. There was a parade to-day at 10 o'clocck! which will have a historical interest, It was held on a remarkable arena. On the upper step of the two from which arises the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Louis the Great, stood a powerfully-built man in the prime of life, of fine bearing, with a fair full beard and a keen bright eye. Two stars are on his breast, but it does not need them to mark the Prince of Prussia. He wears his flat can, with peak and red band, undress frock. mark the Prince of Prussia. He wears his flat cap, with peak and red band, undress frock, and long boots, coming above the knee. On his left an officer of dragoons held a salver, encircled with laurels, on which was placed a heap of the Iron Crosses and their ribands, which will mark this war. The cross is of iron, with a silver edge; on one side is a crown, with the letters "F. W.," three oak leaves, and the date 1813; on the other side a crown, with the letter "W," and the date 1870. The riband is broad black with a white border. On the right of the Prince stood a group of generals On the right of the Prince stood a group of generals and officers of the staff—Blumenthal, Tumpling, Kirchback, Voigts-Rhetz, Gottberg, Eulenburg, Heykte, Seckendorff, Schleinitz, Bissing, etc. On the step below were ranged the Duke of Coburg, the Princes of Wurtemberg and Meckienburg Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and the Duke of Augustenburg, with their staff. In the courtyard, drawn up at right angles to the statue of Louis the Great, a splendid regiment of dismounted dragoons formed one side of the square, of which that facing the statue was constituted by two regiments in masses of grand divisions in close order, with the officers on the flanks; and on the left of the Prince, below, two lines of troops formed a kind of alley for the recipilines of troops formed a kind of alley for the recipients of the crosses. A band of buglers and drummers, apart at one of the angles of the square, gave a martial welcome to the Prince when he entered and mounted the steps of the statue. There as he stood were "France triumphant over Spain,"
"France triumphant over the German Empire," be-fore him, and Peace and Abundance nearer at hand, fore him, and Peace and Abundance nearer at hand, and in monumental rows on either side were his strange, grim body gnard—old Du Guesclin, grim Turenne, Bayard, Conde, and the smaller greatnesses of Jourdan, Massena, Lannes, Mor tier, and the rest of the illustrious sixteen who once adorned the Pont de la Concorde. Higher still! Lift your eyes and see over those retried helmets; just across the angle of the statue of Louis the Great, and above the Prince's head, as you look from the left of the court, there is an inscription on the front of the pavilion. The world knows it. The words are, "A toutes les glories de la France." And the happy recipients of the Iron Cross came up, one after the other, to the number of more than thirty, and the Prince said a word or two to all, shook hands with some, and when that ceremony was over he drew his sword, raised it in the air, and with a loud voice called it in the air, and with a loud voice called for "three cheers for the King." The wounded men in the gilded and pictured galleries far away must have heard the cheers which followed—three great shouts as of one tremendous threat—and then a general, Voigts-Rhetz or Sadrath, called for "three cheers for the Crown Prince," which were also given with immense effect, and the drums and bugies repeated a sort of triumphant blare and runte. Then the Crown Prince descended from the base of the indignant status and mounting his horse, rode out to the it in the air, and with a loud

THE MODERN PROTEUS.

statue, and mounting his horse, rode out to the Place d'Armes, where the generals and staff went

on foot to see the march past of the troops, which excited the admiration of the crowd of French on-

The Great Prussian Premier-Frederick Kapp on Bismarck. From the N. Y. Nation.

I have never known a man who is so full of resources as he. It is as if half a dozen intellects had served to compose his head. Physical and moral courage, shrewdness, and an indomitable will, with the continuous courage, the many restlessness a certain in and humor, sagacity and retklessness, a certain in-tuitive comprehension of men's characters and calm steadiness, I do not know which of these qualities is most wonderfully developed in this modern Pro-teus, this personification—to finish the Greek simils tens, this personification—to finish the Greek simils—of both Ulyssus and Ajax. He knows no practical not beoretical difficulty, and if there were still a progression of required that he really is a great statesman, it would be given in the fact that he handles the obstacles thrown in his way as the most efficient weapons for attaining his ends. Besides this he possesses a frankness doubly surprising, as it always hits the point, and expresses itself sometimes in rough but always significant terms. Bismarck speaks English with a foreign accent, but likes to use it with his English visitors, and never misses the right word or the right expression, or fails to give a sharp point to his sentence. He enchants all his visitors with the affable manner in which he treats them. Taey expect to see a stiff, reserved state dignitary, and they pect to see a stiff, reserved state dignitary, and they find a ready talker, a witty companion, who laughs as heartily as they do, and with the same irreverence, at the official and unofficial nonsense which rules this world—who likes and makes a good joke,

rules this world—who likes and makes a good joke, and chats with them as if they were old chums.

In his use of strong expressions Bismarck cannot be surpassed by the reddest radical. To a friend of mine he said:—"If you have some business with a high Prussian functionary, a privy councillor, you must be so rough that to beat him would appear to be the next resort; then he will be polite and obliging." And on another occasion:—"You have no idea of the self-concelt of the whole royal race." When he returned from his first interview with Napoleon, at Biarritz, he gave his opinion of the Emplement. poleon, at Biarritz, he gave his opinion of the Em-peror, who was almost deified at the time, in the few words:—"A good fellow, but a poor stick!" To peror, who was almost defined at the time, in the few words:—"A good fellow, but a poor stick!" To the Austrian Minister, when this gentleman rather incredulously received one of Bismarck's assertions, he said a few weeks before the outbreak of the war of 1866;—"I never make a false statement whenever I can avoid it. In your case it is not necessary. Therefore I have no earthly interest to deceive you, and you can believe my words." Whea I saw him in May last, Bismarck gave me some very interesting details about his endeavors to bring about the war against Austria. "I expected," he said, "to have been ready in the spring of 1863, but our Niebelung treasure means the mobilization of 500,000 men, and it is difficult to raise it, to obtain the order from the King. On account of the secret and open opposition of the court dragons and of the intrigues and cotillon induences of princely and noble old women, it took we years before the King signed the order of mobilization and declared war. I was like a hunter creeping on his belly to get a shot at the game, but I finally struck it after enormous pains and efforts. Whenever I thought I had conquered all resistance, new difficulties sprang up. To this court rabble I am indebted for my sickness, not to my open and secret enemies. I knew beforeband that in 1866 we should be at the beforehand that in 1866 we should be at the Austrians. Our generals, with the exception of great Moltke and bull-dog Steinmetz, were asses (Essi), but our fighting material was excellent; each soldier thought for himself, and the subaltern officers cannot too highly be praised for their intellect, education, and bravery. If we had been defeated at Koniggratz I should have been obliged to leave the country, for to the hatred I richly enjoyed on the part of the Liberals was added the bitter animosity of the court rabble. An old friend and general who met me on the battle-field immediately after the victory was won was perfectly right in saying to me: "This time, Bismarck, our soldiers, with their needle guns, have fought you cut of the scrape, which is much better than if the old women, with their sticks, had driven you out of the country." In the Laixemburg question in 1867 I tried with all my power to avoid a war with France, for war is always a poor, losing business, and great nations have better things to do than to strive for military laurels. Once go to war and where will it end? Each year I gained, I considered an immense profit. The French had also threatened England, and nevertheless it did not come to a war. I therefore thought it my duty to avoid it. If the French insist upon a war they shall have it, but I apprehend that we shall have a repetition of wars, succeeding each other, like those at the end of the last and in the beginning of the present century." ness, not to my open and secret enemies. I knew beforehand that in 1866 we should be at the

When Biamarck spoke these words all Europe was in Jeep peace, and no one could have foreseen the thorough thrashing which the Germans would give

in deep peace, and no one could have foreseen the thorough thrashing which the Germans would give the French.

"These diplomatists at small courts," Blamarck continues, taking up another subject, "are an unmitigated nuisance; shallow, lazy fellows who do not see and observe public anairs, but pick up court goesip from the chambermaids or ladies in-waiting. What can you do with these good-for-nothing cosmopolitan loiterers? I cannot act as I should like to, but since I have been at the head of the foreign department I have at least cut down the list of the fatherlandless excelleactes to one-half of their original number." In this way he went on for an hour with scarcely an interruption.

The popularity, however, which he has won by two successful wars, will, I apprehend, wither in the time of peace. Blamarck has neither interest for nor understanding of civil freedom, self-government, and constitutional liberty. He is a despotic character, he is an ingrained legitimist, who considers it a social calling to hold down popular development If it does not directly serve his purposes. What Germany next needs is a Blamarck for its home policy, a man who knows how to develop more fully, or rather to give free scope to, those rich resources and quality of character by which Germany has just won the admiration of the civilized world and carned the hatred of the French and the Fenians. In her days of misfortune and national degradation she had such a man in the great Barou Fenians. In her days of misfortune and national degradation she had such a man in the great Barou Stein. Will she be less productive in the success of her military greatness and prosperity?

THE CUBAN JUNTA DISSOLVED.

Effects of President Grant's Neutrality Procla-imation—Acdress of President Aldama
The "Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto
Rico" of New York was dissolved on the 18th inst.,
of course in obselfence to the President's late Neu-trality Proclamation and warning. The following
is the manifesto of the President of the Junta an-

of course in obsidence to the President's late Neutrality Proclamation and warning. The following is the manifesto of the President of the Junta announcing the event:—

New York, Oct. 13.—The President of the United States of America, with the object of enforcing the existing naturalization laws of this country, has published a proclamation which, although not mentioning the Cuban question, contains remarks that may be considered as referring to it. This proclamation demands of us prompt consideration. No iteps of this kind would have been necessary on our part if the proclamation had ended where it speaks of persons who, breaking the laws referred to, have organized military expeditions against powers at peace with this nation, and have enlisted armed forces and prepared cruisers and other hostile ships, and likewise issued commissions for the command of raid forces and ships. The undersigned is able, however, to declare solemnly that since he has entered upon the discharge of the Presidency of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico he has been especially careful, while sending supplies to the Cuban patriots, to hold always in remembrance the laws of the country which has so nobly opened its ports to all victims of oppression and tyranny in other lands less favored by Heaven.

The materials which have been sent out of American ports te Cuba have been articles of lawful commerce, exported according to the regulations imposed by law, and with all the requisite formalities. The men who have sailed from these ports to unite themselves with the heroic soldiers who are fighting in Cuba not only for their political and civil rights, but for the abolition of slavery, were neather enlisted nor organized here. As they were nearly all Cubans, it was not found necessary to see whether they were discharging their duty as ditizens; the question for us was that of transportation. At times these men in their desperation threw hemselves out upon the sea in weak vessels at the maining them foreigners, it may be sai have had to undergo a scrupolous examina-tion, which, notwithstanding the some-what unkind spirit in which it has been performed, has never disclosed reasons

why the vessels should not have sailed. Such has been the line of conduct pursued by the undersigned and by the Junta under his presidency. This has been their rule of conduct observed, in all particulars, within American territory. Beyond this they did what their duties as Cubans prescribed, and their consciences tell them that they have rightly proceeded with regard to their unbary and rightly proceeded with regard to their unhappy and destitute country.

The proclamation, likewise, condemns the collec-

The proclamation, likewise, condemns the collec-tion of money. The undersigned has to say that whatever means have been applied to the aid of Cuba were contributed wholly by Cubans, and onered spontaneously, and as to the patriotic gifts made under the guise of a loan, its negotiation has been, up to the present time, effected privately, and outside of and beyond any interference with laws Allusion has been made in the same proclamation

to the existence of bodies which assume control over territories under the dominion of powers friendly to the United States, and this may be intended to refer to the various Cuban Juntas estatements. tended to refer to the various Cuban Juntas established in this republic, Such an interpretation would, however, be as unjust as forced. The Central Junta of this city has not, nor have any of its auxiliaries, pretended, nor could they pretend, to exercise governing facilities within or without the United States. To do this would be entirely inconsistent with the purpose of their organization. Our Juntas have continued in strict conformity with the idea that they could not be considered as in any way infringing the very liberal laws of the United States. We hold that we should follow the examples of this country, and use a right which cannot be refused to any collection of individuals, whatever may be their situation—that of bringing together their means for the service of their country. From the moment when our Juntas may be in danger of being regarded by the administration as a means, either direct or indirect, of inciting to a violation of established order, it will become the duty of the undersigned to prevent his good and worthy the undersigned to prevent his good and worthy compatriots from coming in conflict with the de-carations of the Executive. Should these not be

carations of the Executive. Should these not be found in harmony with the genuine spirit of the law nor with the noble aspirations of this great people, upon Americans, and not upon Cuban refugees, must the duty devolve of expressing opinions.

Yielding to the force of these circumstances, the undersigned, denying, as he does, the applicability of the President's proclamation to the Cuban question in this country considers. tion in this country, considers it a proper moment for the dissolution of the Cuban Junta, and with

for the dissolution of the Cuban Junta, and with this view and in accordance with the views of the respective gentlemen composing it, he declares it hence forth dissolved, giving notice hereby, so that it may be understood by all.

Do not, Cubans, fear that this determination of ours will paralyze, in the slightest degree, our efforts to aid our brethren. Upon taking the position where we have placed ourselves, let it be understood that neither the legislation of the country nor the strictest interpretation of law can in any way cause us to thick of abandoning our sacred cause. We can serve that effectively even in the narrow circle of duty to which this Government would limit us, we can serve that cause not only from this land of liberty, but likewise from others which as mpathize profoundly, sincerely, and disinterestedly with the heroic efforts of a people that is almost in want of all things, and without other support than right, yet struggies energetically and support than right, yet struggles energetically and with desperation against its unendurable tyrant. This duty, Cubans, we shall know how to fulfil with all the force that a firm and decided will inspires. For my part, I shall not neglect to inform you according to my judgment, of the most efficien means by which this fulfilment can be realized.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA, President Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Forto Rico. STEAM IN WAR.

Novel Traction Engine—The Arts of Peace in Support of Housitities.

A correspondent cites the following as an evidence of the use of steam in modern warfare:

Two traction engines were placed under the direction of Mr. Toppier, and sent to Pont-a-Mousson after successfully achieving a preliminary trial at Magdeburg. At Pont-a-Mousson they were unloaded, and as soon as they were ready they started with a train of twelve wagons, tied together by chains, heavily loaded with bread and oats, for Commercy. The journey was accomplished in eighteen hours without any mishap, and the engines were driven over a road where the gradients in some places were one in eight. The distance was about thirty miles, and no one knew where either water or coal could be procured on the road. A wagon filled with water casks obvinted one difficulty, while wood and rosin did duty for the other. The engineers are now employed in taking locomotives in pieces, to be put together at Commercy, so as at once to set up railway communication between that town, Sedan, Rheims, Bar-le-Duc, Verdun, and Chalons. The engines are constructed as follows:—They are 90-horse power, and are built upon the locomotive principle. There are two cylinders of nine inches diameter inside placed upon a multi-tubular double-riveted boiler, capable of working at 150 pound presspire on the Foundary inches

inches stroke, having a slit pinion keyed upon it, by means of three intermediate shalts and gearing, all in steel, communicates the power to the driving hind wheels of the engine. The power is reduced from 150 revolutions per minute of the driving wheels. The latter are 6 feet 6 inches in diameter and 24 inches wide in the tre—thus presenting a considerable frictional surface to the road. The front end of the boller rests upon an axle and two wheels of 3 feet 6 inches diameter and 20 inches in breadth. A cap joint at the place where the boiler takes its bearing allows the fore carriage to adapt itself to any irregularity on the road and to facilitate the steering gear. This latter is of the simplest description. Two long rods extend from the fore axle to the extreme back of the engine underneath the boiler, ending in a pitch chain which passes round a small corresponding wheel. This is fastened to a spur wheel of 2½ feet in diameter, and, by means of a hand wheel attached to an dipright shaft and small pinion, the steersman, who stands on a small platform attached to the outside of the tender of the engine, obtains sufficient power to move the leading wheels into, an angle sufficient to guide the engine round a corner. The most important and the most useful addition to these engines lies, however, in the winding apparatus. Under the centre of the boiler, exactly in the middle, and revolving upon a strong stand, is placed a drum, capable of holding 500 yards of seven-eighths steel wire rope. By means of an upright shaft and bevel gearing direct from the crank shaft this winding drum can be put into motion and is ready to hanl, at a distance of 450 yards, a load equal to 3½ tons strain upon the rope. This winding gear is really a most essential adjunct to a traction engine, for by means of it heavy guns can be dragged up steep acclivities. The engine weighs about 17 tons when empty, and the driver standing in front of the frebox has every handle within reach of his arm. The cost of each such engine is, I believe

THE WHITES AND REDS.

The Fefent of the "Red Stockings"—What Caused it—Humorous View of the Game.

The special correspondent of the Cincirnati Gazette, in his report of the recent base-ball match between the White and Red Stockings, at Chicago,

Gazette, in his report of the recent base-ball match between the White and Red Stockings, at Chicago, says:—

We were beaten! We know it, we feel it, but how could we help it? The umpire was against us, the weather was against us, the crowd was against us, the heavens were against us, the ground was against us, the pestilential air of the Chicago river was against us, the Chicago nine was against us, and last, but not least, the score was against us. Our gallant boys entered the city where they were doomed to be sacrified at about 11 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and at once sought their temporary abiding place—the Briggs House. The night was spent by the boys in the arms of the god of sleep, and when the blazing rays of the rising sun burst upon the city of wickedness, not a sound issued from their chamber but the labored breathing indicative of the deepest repose. At about 10 o'clock the offerings to the Chicago idols came slowly down the staircase of the hotel and wended their way in melancholy procession into the breakfast-room, where they were fed upon tea and crackers, to make them feed light and ready for the fray. They moved around the hotel after disposing of the frugal repast, and were followed by a train of mourners, whose woe-begone and anxious-looking countenances told too well that they halled from Cincinnati, and were looking for a faint ray of hope in the lengthened and solemn-looking faces of the gallant boys. On the way to the ground, which is situated on the outskirts of the city, we were saluted by numbers of rising Chicagoans of a tender age with demoniac screeches, violent contortions of the facial muscles, requests to go to a certain place where the thermometer indicates the same high figure all the year round, and other pleasantries too numerous to mention. We heeded them not, but with resigned expressions and folded arms looked stolidly in one particular direction till we reached the place of execution, Dexter Park. An immense crowd, among which were a large number of the most beautiful were awaiting the approach of the doomed knights of the bat and ball, and when the Red Stockings were discovered a long and loud cheer swelled forth and announced to the expectant persons who occupied eligible positions for viewing the operation at a distance of two or three squares away, that the entertainment would soon be inaugurated. The executioners, under the lead of one Jimmy Wood, had been upon the field for some time previous to the arrival of their victims, and had donned their usual attire. The preliminhries were soon arranged, and a gentleman named Robert Ferguson, who is a member of the Atlantic Clup of Brooklyn, was member of the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, was chosen to see that the unfortunates were despatched chosen to see that the unfortunates were despatched without any unnecessary delay. The spokesman of the Red Stockings was then asked if they had anything to say, and replied "No," whereupon, everything being in readiness at about 2% o'clock, Michael McAtee, of the White Stockings, toed the scratch ready to deliver the first blow on behalf of his companions in white stockings.

FRANCE IN ARMS.

The Reawakening-The Second Grand Army.

lows:-What I hear is that the Government reckons on what I hear is that the Government reckons on soon having an army of 260,000 men between the three central places of formation—Tours, Bourges, and Lyons—and the intention is said to be to menace the German rear and cut off their communications, which might certainly cause them much trouble. Bismarck told somebody the other day he had 250,000 men round Metz, and if this be not an intentional exaggeration (it has generally been believed there were only about 150,000, but reinforcements may possibly have come up), a portion of that large force might probably be detained to meet the new levies now organizing in Central France, which are not to be looked upon as an army of recruits, but as consisting in great part of old soldiers. So long as the sieges of Metz and Paris are undecided, and unless more troops are still coming from Prussia, the German commanders may deem it inopportune to detach army corps large enough to go to any considerable distance from those two centres of operations. As regards the defense of Paris, it is probable the german will fight well but more broaver under corporations. As regards the defense of Pavis, it is probable the garrison will fight well, but mere bravery under certain circumstances becomes an unprofitable waste of life. I am assured that the detached forts are wholly unprovided with casemates. If this be true they are mere shelltraps—nids a bombes, as the French would say. Much weight need not be attached to Count Bismarck's declarations that the place is to be starved into surrender. The probabilities are that if the French can be driven out of the detached forts the Prussians will attack Paris. The last thing they will do, if they can help it, is to risk an assault. There is pretty constant communication now between the Foreign Office and Tours. Three messengers are on the station. Should M. Cremieux and his colleagues be driven by a Prussian advance to leave Tours, it is supposed that they would go to Toulouse. Thence their line of retreat would be on Marseilles. France is thoroughly roused, and the spring to the front is universal. Will that sumer: If Metz and Paris can hold out for some weeks much may be done. It noiversal. Will that suffice? If metz and Paris can hold out for some weeks much may be done. It strikes many people as extremely odd that the provincial Gardes Mobiles are such a much finer body of men than the infantry of the line. It looks as if all the best men had been left at home, and all the puny, narrow-shouldered, knock kneed lads taken by the conscription.

The Great Train About to Join France. We yesterday received the following cable tele

dency:—
"To the Glorious and Skining Sun:—
"Port Said, Egypt, Oct. 14, seventy days from California here.—I shall join the French army at Marseilles on the nineteenth inst. My friends can address me to the care of the American Consul in that city. Vive la France!

Now let Bismarck beware! George Francis carries the American eagle with him wherever he goes. His junction with the French army at Marseilles will change the aspect of things in Europe. Prussia had better make peace before the 19th inst.—X. Y. Sun to-day.

"Come Here."

Mad'lle Janauschek on Saturday evening appeared in a little one-act brochure from the facile pen of Mr. Daly, the manager, entitled Come Here. It was a singular conceit, but admirably carried out. A manager is in need of a new actress. An unknown young lady presents herself at his office. He distrusts her ability, but puts it to the test by requesting her to pronounce the simple words. Come here," under various imagined circumstances, and with the appropriate action: for instance, as a Queen would say them to a courtier on whom she was about to cohier some signal honor, as the mother would say them to her child, the lover to his mistress, and a variety of other ways. This gave Mad'lle Janauschek the opportunity to express many varying emotions through these simple words; and her manner of doing it held the audience wrapt with suspense and interest, and was in each example followed by the most fervent appliance. A. 1. Tribune.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

The Latest from Paris.

The Battle on Saturday.

A Reported Prussian Defeat.

Important from Cuba.

Terrific Hurricane at Matanzas.

Two Thousand Lives Lost.

Revision of U. S. Statutes.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

Saturday's Battle Near Paris.

MARIENBURG, Oct. 16, via London, October 17. -A balloon which left Paris at 7 o'clock this morning, with four passengers and two sacks of mails, alighted here at 1 o'clock this afternoon. M. Godard, the aeronaut, reports that Parls is still courageous. A battle occurred on Saturday, the 15th, outside the walls, wherein 3000 Prussians were killed.

Powder Magazine Explosion. LONDON, Oct. 17 .- A powder magazine exploded near Alexandria recently, killing and

wounding fifty people.

The French Fleet.

London, Oct. 17.—The French fleet is again assembling off Dunkirk. This fact, coupled with the unexpected arrival of a squadron in the North Sea, causes the Germans to again remove the lights and restore the torpedoes and other obstacles in the Elbe. The squadron in the North Sea is accompanied by flat-bottomed boats. The Germans apprehend mischief.

Tours, Oct. 17.—All the departments within one hundred kilometres of the enemy have been declared in a state of siege, and will be required to organize a military committee of defense. Requires has Resigned his office at Marseilles because Gambetta, Secre-

tary of the Interior, disapproves of his suspen-The Recent Batile.

Nothing official has been received from the armies confronting each other near La Ferte. A great battle is imminent.

A despatch from New Breisach announces that the garrison made a successful sortie yesterday morning. A thick fog prevailed and the Prussians were surprised. Many were killed and wounded.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Oct. 17—11:30 A. M.—Consols open at 92% for money and 92%@92% for account. American securities quiet and steady; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 86%. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 31. and Great Western, 31.
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17—11-30 A. M.—Cotton opens firm; middling uplands, 83d.; middling Orleans, 63d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales.

FROM CUBA.

Terrible Hurricane-Awful Loss of Life at Ma-tanzas-Apprenticed Negroes Liberated. HAVANA, Oct. 16 .- Captain-General de Rodas has issued an order liberating two thousand apprenticed negroes captured from slavers in the years 1855, 1856, and 1857.

Stenmship Lost. The French mall steamer Darien has been lost fifteen miles to the windward of Guantanamo. All hands saved.

On Friday night there was a

in the bay. But slight damage was done,

however, to vessels and the property in the city. Trees were prostrated, but no houses. In the country, growing cane and other crops were damaged. Disnster at Matanzas. A hurricane has also occurred at Matanzas,

with most disastrous effects. Communication between that place and Havana was interrupted till to-day. An extraordinary rise of two rivers inundated the intervening ground where the railway depots were located, and the depots, trains, passengers, and houses all disappeared. Two Thousand Persons

are said to have been lost. The damage to property was enormous.

The steamship Missouri sailed from this port for New York, but when two miles off Moro Castle encountered a heavy sea, and was compelled to return. The steamer of the British line hence for St.

Thomas was obliged to put into Matanzas on account of the heavy weather. Sugars-Prices are stiff, but unchanged. The business is large.

Another despatch from Havana says the Effects of the Hurricane

upon the Island are much worse than at first supposed. The disasters at Matanzas are confirmed. No particulars have been received. The heavy weather renders communication by sea between Havana and Matanzas impossible.

Buffering at Cardenas.
HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Cardenas also suffered much from the kurricane of Friday. The lower part of the city was laid waste. The interior of the island back of Cardenas and Matanzas is desolated. The cane, being somewhat backward this season, sustains less damage than other crops. The hurricane was the severest which has visited this island within a century. The following is a list of the total wrecks at Matanzas:

The Vessels Damaged.

Brig Baxter, of New York; bark Hunt, of Portland; brig Charles E. of Portland; schooner Edwin, of Bridgeport. The following vessels were damaged: -Schoon

er Palmer, of Bath, and bark Mary. There was a great loss to cooperage and stock in the warehouses on the low ground at Matanzas, which were all destroyed. The influx of the sea caused a great rise in the rivers, and when the sea receded everything was swept

away by the returning flood.

FROM NEW YORK.

"Fem Brows" Hughes at Cornell University.

ITHACA, N. V., Oct. 17.—Thomas Hughes,
M. P., and company arrived at Cornell University on Saturday afternoon. The reception took place in the great hall of the University, in the evening, at which over six hundred students and five hundred citizens were present. Hav-ing been introduced by President White, Mr. Hughes spoke at length, his remarks eliciting the most hearty applause. He especially alluded to the fact that the University is attempting to realize the ideas long cherishedby himself. At a fate hour Mr. Hugbes was serenaded by the entire body of students.

Mr. Hughes and his party have rooms in one of the University buildings, and will remain as guests of the institution for some days.

pardon of the Fenians.

Auburn, Oct. 17.—Pardons for the Fenian prisoners General Owen Starr, Colonel William L. Thompson, and Captain Edward J. Mannix were received here on Saturday evening by Assistant United States Marshal, W. M. Thomas, who immediately procured their release from the States Prison. Subsequently they were serenaded at St. James Hotel, and made speeches, in which they declared they thanked no party nor administration for their release, but the people. Remarks swere made by other persons. The demonstration was very enthusiastic. The released prisoners will go to Canandaigua from here to spend a day or two before proceeding to their homes.

New York Produce Market.

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New York Oct. 17.—Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 16½c. Flour firm and advanced 10@15c.; sales 11,000 barrels State at \$5.30@6.20; Ohlo at \$5.75@6.65; Western at \$5.65@6.75; Southern at \$5.65@6.75; Wheat firmer and advanced 2@3c.; sales 50,000 bushels No. 1 at \$1.24@1.36 for new; red Western at \$1.34@1.38, Corn firmer; sales 32,000 bushels mixed Western at \$55.60.00. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels Ohlo at 555.60.00.; Western at 53c, Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, \$25.75@25.57; prime, \$21.22.50. Lard quiet. Whisky firmer at 90c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Revision of the Statutes. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The Hon. Benjamin Vaughn Abbott, one of the Commissioners for the Revision of the Statutes, now holding daily sessions here, publishes a card concerning the effects of the repealing clause in the new patent law, which has been under consideration by the commissioners. He states that the new patent law appears to give full effect to the evident legislative purpose, without creating confusion or embarrassment in other branches of the public service. The Commissioner concludes: "For myself I entered on this detailed examination of the statutes with grave apprehensions that the objections so positively urged against the act of 1870 could not be surmounted by any rule of legal construction. But those apprehensions have been wholly relieved. The language or method of the statement cuployed by the act is very concise, but it is not too concise to afford a reliable guide. Rhode Island has rendered valuable service to the nation in the labors of Mr. Jenckes, to whom one hardly knows how truely the framing of the clause in question is attributed in general law reform; and I am pleased to reach the conclusion that the new law calls for no serious deduction from the balance standing to the credit of that State commissioners. He states that the new patent

w law calls for no serious deduction from the balance standing to the credit of that State in the account of contributions to the national

prosperity. United States Steamer Plymouth. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 .- A letter from on board the United States steamer Plymouth in the English channel, dated the latter part of September, just received here, says:— 'We passed a large number of vessels this afternoon, among them a Frenchman, of our size, passed us going out. We showed our flag, and she kept on for about a mile, when, suspecting that all was not right, she came after us full tilt. We went to quarters and loaded the guns and waited for him to come up. We jogged along at our usual rate of speed (six knots), and Frenchy after us, with his crew at their quarters. He came up on the starboard quarter, and we thought he intended putting a shot across our bows, so we lowered the first ports and ran out the 11-inch gun, when he shoved off and went away.'

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fire in Lowell-Firemen Injured

Lowell, Oct. 17.—D. G. Deavitt's stable, in Prescott street, was burned last night with twelve horses. Several firemen were injured by falling walls. Samuel Cooper had three ribs broken, and suffered other injuries which may prove fatal. The building, which was owned by Royal Southwick, of Boston, was inspect for \$2500.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Oct. 17, 1870. The local meney market opened this morning with a moderate demand for loans, both on business and speculative account. The supply appears fully equal to the demand, though this is probably due to the quiet prevailing in business and financial circles rather than to any material increase in the supply of available capital. Call loans are freely offered at 5@6 per cent. on Government bonds, and miscellaneous collaterals and commercial paper is in good demand at 7@9 per cent. for A1 names. Loans of three to four months are negotiated without

difficulty.

Gold continues downward, indicating that the war news from Europe has lost its influence on our market. The sales up to noon ranged be-tween 1134 @113, closing at 1134.

Government Bonds were quiet but very steady at last quotations. Speculation continues dull. At the Stock Board a very limited amount of sales are reported. City 6s sold at 1021/2 for the new bonds Reading Railroad continues to attract in-

regular, to 50-56, b. o.; Pennsylvania sold at 60% 60%; Camden and Amboy at 115% 115%; and Lehigh Valley at 58%.

In Bank shares there were sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 123.

A trifling sale of Central Transportation stock was made at 51. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

Philadelphia Trade Report. Monday, Oct. 17.—The Flour market is quiet. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.57; lows, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$6@6.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.50@6.75; Ohio do. do.,

\$6.50@75, and fancy brands, \$7.37%@8.25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little doing in wheat, but prices of prime are steady. Sales of 4000 bushels Indiana red at \$1.38@140; and 5500 bushels do. amber at \$1.38@140; and 5500 bushels do. amber at \$1.40@144. Rye may be quoted at \$3c. for Western. Corn is dull at the recent decline. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at \$7c.; 500 bushels Western do. at \$4.685c.; 1200 bushels Western mixed at 75@34c. Oats are steady at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels white Western at 50.652c., and a choice lot at 54c., and some dark at 46c. 5000 bushels Iowa Barley sold on private terms, and 1000 bushels 4-rowed New York do. at \$1.03. Whisky is firm, and 120 bbis. Western iron-bound, sold at \$36.95c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Oct. 17.—There is a good demand for the better description of Beef Cattle, and the re-ceipts being light an advance was realized, but com-mon are abundant and unsalable unless at rela-tively low figures. We quote choice at 9@9½c; fair to good at 7@8c.; and common at 5@6c. % pound, gross. Receipts 3147 head. The following sales are

gress. Receipts 3147 head. The following sales are reported:

Head.
111 Owen Smith, Western, 64,694.*
35 Daniel Smyth & Bros., do. 64,674.*
61 Dernis Smyth, do., 6684.*
65 A. Christy, do., 768.*
65 James Christy, do., 768.*
65 Dengier & McCleese, do., 54,68.*
85 P. McFillen, do., 64,69.*
70 P. Hathaway, do., 6684.*
97 James S. Kirk, do., 74,69.
93 B. F. **Jefillen, do., 8694.*
100 James McFillen, Western, 1684.*
104 Uliman & Bachman, do., 769.
105 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6474.*
108 Mooney & Miller, do., 769.
109 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 64,684.*
110 Gus. Schamberg, do., 74,68.*
120 J. & L. Frank, do., 768.*
120 J. & L. Frank, do., 6674.*
120 J. & L. Frank, do., 6684.*
120 J. & L. Frank, do., 6684.*
121 James Clemsen, do. 668.*
122 Thomas Durly, Western, 6474.*
133 L. Horne, Virginia, 54,664.*
134 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6884.*
146 R. Maynes, do., 668.*
147 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6884.*
148 Charles Welker, do., 5685.*
149 James Aull, do., 6684.*
150 James Aull, do., 6684.*
151 John McArdie, do., 6685.*
152 Olames Mull, do., 6685.*
153 Charles Welker, do., 5685.*
154 H. Chain, Jr., do., 6685.*
155 Charles Welker, do., 5685.*
165 Charles Welker, do., 5685.*
166 R. Maynes, do., 6685.*
167 James Aull, do., 6685.*
168 Charles Welker, do., 5685.*
169 James Aull, do., 6685.*
160 R. Maynes, do., 6685.*
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LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17. — Arrived, steamship Missouri, from Havana. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAOCTOBER 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M...... 59 | 11 A. M..... 68 | 2 P. M...... 71 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P.

Clyde & Co. Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York,
Brig Francis Lewey, Lewey, Allyn's Point, Sinnick-

Brig Francis Lewey, Lewey, Allyn's Point, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. Law, Eldrid, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. Law, Eldrid, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr F. R. Baird, Bewlin, Allyn's Point, do.
Schr F. R. Baird, Bewlin, Allyn's Point, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, do.
Barge Hydeville, Holmes, Brooklyn, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tag G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, from Salem, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mase. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mase. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mase. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, lier, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mase. to John F. Ohl.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 1 day from Indian River, with grain to Jas L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. L. Burns, Crosby, 7 days from Boston, with old fron to Naylyr & Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams.

Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, 8 days from Gardiner, with lee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.—vessel to Souder & Adams. Souder & Adams. Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co. Schr G. M. Wentworth, Wentworth, from Calais, with lumber to W. A. Levering.
Schr E. I. Marts, Marts, from Boston, with ice to Schr E. J. Marts, Marts, from Boston, with fee to Carpenter Ice Co.
Schr Mary Eveline, Mott, from Washington, N. C., with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr E. Russell, Mehaney, from Middletown, with granite to Cunningham & Co. Schr Emily Cartis, Barber, from Boston, with ice

with fish. Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from New York, Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, from New York, with salt.

Schr Mary and Emma, Venable, from Delanco.
Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, from Bristol, R. I. Schr J. S. Shindler, Adams, do.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Young, from Danversport.
Schr Marietta Titton. Fitzinger, from Boston.
Schr J. E. Jackson, Burclek, do.
Schr J. E. Jackson, Burclek, do.
Schr J. E. Jackson, Burclek, do.
Schr J. Kiengle, Steelman, do.
Schr J. Kiengle, Steelman, do.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Smith, do.
Schr H. H. Shannon, Dilks, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, do.
Schr Thomas J. Tasker, Allen, do.
Schr Thomas J. Tasker, Allen, do.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, do.
Schr John Stroup, Crawford, do.
Schr James A. Hewitt, Jefferson, do.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheesman, do.
Schr J. B. Van Dusen, Young, do.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Salem.
Schr Pathway, Haley, do.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Salem.
Schr J. Steelman, Price, from Providence.
Schr J. U. Steelman, Price, from Providence.
Schr J. Steelman, Price, from Providence.
Schr J

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, from Provincetown.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 17.—The following boats
left this morning in tow:—
Middleton & Orlando; A. G. Postlethwaite; Shaw,
Towns & Co.; and Harris Wilton, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
William H. Carter, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Linnie and Emily, with lumber to Saylor, Day &

Morie.
Martha. Quaker City, G. W. Larmour, and Daniel Updegraff, with lumber, for New York.
Ida, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets,
C. Blackwell, with lumber, for Chester.
Hufus Wiley, with filmt, for Trenton.
Maggie, With poplar wood, for Manayunt.